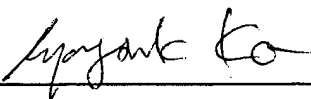




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NAME OF THE TRANSLATOR : Hyang-Suk KO

SIGNATURE : 

Date : July 19, 2005

RESIDENCE : MIHWA BLDG., 110-2, MYONGRYUN-DONG 4-GA,
CHONGRO-GU, SEOUL 110-524, KOREA

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Application Number : Patent Application No. 2001-6535
Date of Application : February 9, 2001
Applicant(s) : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.

May 3, 2002
COMMISSIONER



[TITLE OF THE INVENTION]

**APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING DATA SERVICE
IN A WIRELESS SYSTEM**

5

[BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS]

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a protocol structure for data processing in a system according to the present invention;

10 FIG. 2 is a flowchart illustrating a procedure for transmitting application service data on MQC (Multiple Quality Control) channels according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a functional block diagram illustrating transmission of TUs with different lengths on two MQC channels; and

15 FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating a procedure for transmitting application service data on MQC channels according to another preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION]

20 **[OBJECT OF THE INVENTION]**

[RELATED FIELD AND PRIOR ART OF THE INVENTION]

The present invention relates generally to a protocol structure for a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) communication system, and in particular, to a structure for ensuring multimedia service and high data rate in a mobile communication system.

In general, a mobile communication system should provide a high throughput when transmitting data at high data rate. In the radio protocol of the mobile communication system, the function blocks of an RLP (Radio Link

Protocol) layer, a MUX (Multiplex) layer, and a physical layer are very significant for performance. Interfacing and information flow between layers are also important in order to achieve a high throughput during high rate data transmission.

5

Existing mobile communication systems, particularly IS-2000, HDR (High Data Rate) proposed with the technology of 1XEV of 3GPP2, and 1XTREME do not ensure a high throughput when providing a high rate data service because they are not configured suitably for multimedia service, let alone
10 for optimization of throughput in a packet data service.

With regard to HDR, a physical channel transmits only data with the same QoS (Quality of Service) level. Although it transmits/receives multiple data, the HDR system supports only non-real time service. A physical layer,
15 scheduling, and signaling were defined in the HDR system to support high rate non-real time data service to users within a cell. Another problem with the HDR system is that QoS control cannot be carried out according to different priority levels of multiple input data and different priority levels within an input data. When an Internet data service, a voice service, and a multimedia service
20 are provided contemporaneously to a user, the services have different priority levels. The voice service must be provided in real time, and the multimedia service, and the Internet data service must be provided in real time or non-real time. Due to the QoS control limitation, the HDR system cannot ensure different QoS levels to intra-media data. The other conventional systems
25 exhibit the same shortcomings. That is, the conventional mobile communication systems cannot offer different QoS levels to intra-media data or inter-media data and as a result, cannot provide multimedia service.

30

[SUBSTANTIAL MATTER OF THE INVENTION]

Accordingly, the present invention has been made to solve the above-mentioned problems occurring in the prior art, and an object of the present invention is to provide an apparatus of a wireless system having a protocol structure capable of efficiently providing a data service and a multimedia service and a method for controlling the same.

It is another object of the present invention to provide an apparatus of a wireless system for transmitting data at a high speed and providing high throughput when the data are transmitted and a method for controlling the same.

To accomplish the above objects, there is provided an apparatus for providing a multimedia data service in a wireless system, the apparatus including a data block processing module for processing data of received application sources to data based on a packet unit when the application sources to be transmitted are received, a radio link protocol (RLP) module for segmenting and outputting data input from the data block processing module according to a data transmission rate determined in a physical layer, a multiplexer (MUX) for building the data, which are input from the radio link protocol (RLP) module, into data based on a transport unit to be assembled, mapping the input data to a multiple quality control (MQC) channel according to transmission priority levels, and outputting the data, multiple quality control (MQC) channels achieving quality control matching with respect to the transport unit data input thereto from the multiplexer through combining error recovery bits while coding, puncturing, and repeating the transport unit data, and retransmitting only the transport unit data when retransmission for the transport unit data is requested, a serial concatenator for serially concatenating output data of each multiple quality control channel, and a transmitter for outputting a signal by interleaving and modulating an output of the serial concatenator such that the signal is adapted to be transmitted under a wireless environment.

When it is requested that the transport unit is retransmitted at a

transmission rate different from a previous transmission rate, the multiple quality control (MQC) channel may perform puncturing and repetition with respect to the transport unit. In addition, the multiple quality control (MQC) channel may combine error recovery bits with the transport unit and perform puncturing and
5 repetition with respect to the transport unit.

In addition, each of the multiple quality control channels includes an error recovery bit combiner for combining data with error recovery bits to be output, a channel coder for coding and outputting the data combined with the error recovery bits, a redundancy selector for performing puncturing and
10 repetition with respect to the channel-coded data to be output, and a quality control matching module for mapping and outputting data according to transmission quality.

The radio link protocol (RLP) module has 1:1 mapping with the input application sources, manages sequence numbers of the input application sources
15 and performs scheduling with respect to the input application sources, the application sources being built in one format.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for providing a multimedia data service in a wireless system, the method including the steps of determining if application service data in multiple streams
20 are intra-media data when receiving the application service data, classifying the application service data according to streams and dividing the application service data into data blocks according to transmission rates of the classified data if the application service data are the intra-media data, adding error recovery bits to the divided data and performing puncturing and repetition according to transmission
25 rates and lengths of transport units, performing quality matching for the data, which have undergone the puncturing and the repetition, based on quality classified according to a type of the data, and converting the matched data into data for transmission and transmitting the converted data to a physical channel.

In addition, the method further including the steps of performing
30 puncturing and repetition for the transmitted transport unit and performing

quality matching for the transmitted transport unit based on quality classified according to types of the data to be transmitted when retransmission for the transmitted transport unit is requested, and converting the matched data into data for retransmission and transmitting the converted data to a physical channel.

[CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE INVENTION]

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described hereinbelow with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following
5 description, well-known functions or constructions are not described in detail since they would obscure the invention in unnecessary detail.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of protocol layers for data processing in a system according to the present invention. The structure and operation of each
10 protocol layer block will be described below with reference to FIG. 1.

Referring to FIG. 1, an application layer 100, an upper layer, and a physical layer are defined in the system according to the present invention. This protocol structure represents a general user plane for transmission of pure
15 user information, that is, no control information is transmitted. From a control plane's perspective, logical channels proposed according to the present invention are mapped to specific control channels and MQC (Multiple Quality Control) channels are mapped on a 1:1 basis to logical channels. The description of the present invention will be confined to the user plane, while each function block is
20 still applicable to the control plane.

The application layer 100 is shown to have at least two application sources, that is, multiple streams are generated in the application layer 100 as a data service is provided during a voice service, or a video service is provided
25 during a data service. On the other hand, if one application source stream is generated but it includes two data streams with different characteristics such as a packet voice service, video conferencing, and video streaming, the application source stream is separated into the two media streams according to their characteristics. Independent streams generated from multiple application
30 sources are called inter-media streams and a stream with different characteristics

from one application source is called an intra-media stream.

Data streams from application source #1 to application source #N are packed to data blocks 105a to 105n. The data blocks may be 195, 384, 768, 1536, 2048 or 3072 bits long. The size of each data block varies with the data rate of its application source. In the case of a video service having a variable bit rate, a data block size is chosen according to the variable bit rate. For an Ack signal of about 320 bits in TCP/IP as another example, a data block size is chosen according to the signal length.

10

RLP instances 110a to 110n segment the data blocks of different sizes according to a data rate determined in the physical layer. If an input data block is 1536 bits long and the length of a transport unit (TU) in the physical layer is 768 bits, the 1536-bit data block is segmented into two 768-bit data blocks.

15

As shown in FIG. 1, the RLP instances 110a to 110n can be as many as the application source streams. Alternatively, a single RLP instance can take charge of multiple application source streams. For better understanding of the present invention, the number of RLP instances 110a to 110n is set to be equal to that of the application source streams in FIG. 1. Hence, the size of a segmented data block in each RLP instance depends on the characteristics of its application source data stream and the data rate.

The RLP instances 110a to 110n manage the sequence numbers of data transmitted on logical channels and carry out data segmentation. If a single RLP instance manages a plurality of logical channels, it does so not individually but collectively. The length of segmented data is less than or equal to TU length for an MQC that is a physical layer sub-channel.

30 A MUX & QoS (hereinafter, referred to as MUX) 115 functions to map

logical channels to MQCs. The logical channel-MQC mapping is performed as follows.

(1) Multiplexing functionality. If data received on a logical channel is shorter than a TU length set for an MQC, the data is assembled with data received on another logical channel to build a data unit of a fixed length.

(2) Switching functionality. If data received on a logical channel is as long as the TU length for the MQC, the data is mapped without assembly with another logical channel data to a particular MQC. Another function of the switching is to map the data of logical channels with the same or similar QoS levels to an MQC with a particular QoS, or distribute the data received on the logical channels appropriately to MQCs in order to always activate the MQCs.

(3) QoS control functionality. Data received on a logical channel is mapped to an MQC according to its priority level, which can be determined according to the characteristics of the logical channel. If control information is transmitted along with data information, or signaling information containing system information is transmitted with other data information, the control information and signaling information are given a higher priority level.

TUs are data blocks output from the MUX after processing according to the above functionalities of the MUX and transmitted on MQC channels. N MQC channels can be defined according to the number of data blocks output from the MUX, but four MQC channels are given in FIG. 1, by way of example. If only one MQC channel exists, this implies that the system of the present invention operates in a similar manner to the conventional mobile communication systems.

TU length can be determined in two ways. First, available TU lengths

are set preliminarily and then a specific TU length is selected. Second, a TU length range is set and a TU length is set on a bit basis or a byte basis within the range. The two methods can be applied to the protocol structure shown in FIG.

1. Therefore, the protocol structure according to the present invention is semi-
5 dynamic enough to appropriately reflect channel environment and the characteristics of application services.

The MQC channels (four MQC channels here) are the same in structure and thus the following description is made of only MQC #1.

10

Since the TUs 120 are raw data before processing, CRCs (Cyclic Redundancy Check/Codes) must be added to the TUs 120 for error correction. CRC combiners 125a to 125d add CRCs to the four TUs 120 so that a receiver can perform error check using CRC and request retransmission of data with
15 errors. The length of a CRC is different according to the length of a TU. Information about CRC length must be exchanged beforehand between the transmitter and the receiver so that the receiver can find out a CRC length for each TU.

20 Channel encoders 130a to 130d perform channel encoding. Turbo encoders are used as the channel encoders 130a to 130d by way of example in the present invention. A different turbo code rate can be applied to each TU transmitted on an MQC, or the same code rate can be applied to all TUs on the MQC.

25

In HARQ (Hybrid ARQ), retransmitted data may have a different code rate from initially transmitted data. Determination of a code rate for retransmission will be described in more detail later.

30 Redundancy selectors 135a to 135d are useful for HARQ II/III as a link

transmission scheme. The combining performance of a receiver can be improved by transmitting a different redundancy matrix, that is, a different complementary code at retransmission (on a TU basis in the present invention).

5 Four redundancy selectors are assigned to each MQC channel in FIG. 1, though the number of the redundancy selectors per MQC channel is not limited to four. A redundancy selector is chosen appropriately at an initial transmission or retransmission according to a determined TU length and the current data rate. For example, if a TU generated from application source stream #1 has 768 bits
10 (excluding CRC bits) and a TU generated from application source stream #2 has 1536 bits (excluding CRC bits), different repetition and puncturing patterns can be used for them. Even if TUs having the same length are transmitted at the same time, puncturing and repetition of the TUs can be carried out by choosing different redundancy selectors.

15

QoS matchers (QMs) 140a to 140d provide a different QoS to each TU. The total bit number of N data blocks are identical before and after processing in the QMs 140a to 140d. The QMs 140a to 140d re-adjust the lengths of input TUs at appropriate ratios through puncturing and repetition. A QM value can
20 be assigned fixedly or dynamically when a channel is established. In the former case, a QM value is determined when channels are established between a base station and a mobile station for data transmission, while in the latter case, a QM value is transmitted on a control channel to a receiver at each TU transmission. QM values are relative parameter values by which different QoS levels are set for
25 physical sub-channels according to application service characteristics.

An MQC channel serial concatenator (hereafter, referred to as serial concatenator) 145 serially concatenates the QoS-matched TUs transmitted on the MQC channels. The serial concatenator 145 functions to construct a physical
30 layer packet (PLP) by matching the input TUs to an interleaver size. The input

of a channel interleaver 150 (i.e., the output of the MQC channel serial concatenator 145) can be adjusted to have a fixed size or a variable size. The interleaver input size may vary with the length of each TU output from the MUX 115. If the sum of TU lengths exceeds a maximum interleaver size, the QMs 140a to 140d can control the lengths of TUs. If the sum of the TU lengths is less than the maximum interleaver size, the TUs are repeated to match to the maximum interleaver size or transmitted as they are. This will be described later in detail with reference to FIG. 3.

10 The channel interleaver 150 performs symbol pruning on the serially concatenated TUs in addition to interleaving. The interleaved data is modulated and then transmitted on a physical channel in a MODEM 155.

FIG. 2 is a flowchart illustrating a procedure for transmitting application 15 service data according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The protocol structure is applicable to both a base station and a mobile station and the following description is made on the assumption that a transmitter performs the procedure of FIG. 2.

20 Application service data transmission will be considered in two cases in one embodiment: two inter-media streams on two MQC channels and one intra-media stream with two different characteristics on two MQC channels.

Upon input of application service data in multiple streams in step 200, it 25 is determined whether the application service data is intra-media data in step 202. Here, it is assumed that the application service data has media data requesting different QoS levels.

In the case of intra-media data, the procedure goes to step 204 and in the 30 case of inter-media data, it goes to step 210 or 220. In the latter case, each

media stream is transmitted on one MQC channel, which will not be described in detail.

In step 204, the intra-media data is divided into two different media
5 streams requesting different QM values in order to implement an MQC scheme characterized by TUs of a variable length and different redundancy selections according to QoS levels.

Subsequently, the separated media streams should be packed in data
10 blocks. In the case of a video service having a variable bit rate, data blocks can be constructed in a wide length range. A system must be so configured as to appropriately transmit data blocks of different lengths. While the system of the present invention meets such characteristic requirement, the following description is made of data in blocks of a predetermined length (bits) for better
15 understanding.

In step 210a and 220a, the media streams are packed in data blocks of 192, 384, 768, 1536, or 3072 bits. The sizes of the data blocks can be adjusted to any other values, which is well known to those skilled in the art.

20

In steps 210b and 220b, the data blocks are applied to the input of two of the RLP instances 110a to 110n shown in FIG. 1. Each RLP instance processes one data block. If a single RLP instance operates in FIG. 1, the RLP processes both data blocks. Each RLP instance re-segments or directly transmits the input
25 data block according to the data rate determined in the physical layer. That is, segmentation or direct transmission is selected according to the data rate and the data size. If application source streams from which data blocks with different lengths arise are generated later, the resulting RLP segment frames are also different in length.

30

Data blocks that were processed in the RLP instances are TUs. The TUs may have different lengths according to the data rates of their source data and the characteristics of their application services (i.e. delay time). For example, a TU needs to be small for an application source requiring real time
 5 transmission because segmentation in small units reduces transmission errors to avoid retransmission. On the contrary, in the case of an application source stream to which retransmission is allowed or which is not sensitive to transmission time delay, it is preferable to transmit the data in TUs of a great length. The inventive TU structure of a variable length is adaptive to the
 10 characteristics of application source streams and avoids padding to match source-generated data blocks to data blocks of a particular length.

The QoS levels of the TUs having different lengths are compensated again in the QMs 140a to 140d shown in FIG. 1, which will be described later in
 15 more detail referring to FIG. 3. In addition, the structure of data blocks and the operation of the RLP instances will be described later with reference to FIG. 4.

In steps 210c and 220c, the TUs are subjected to CRC adding and channel coding by use of convolutional codes or turbo codes. In the system
 20 shown in FIG. 1, the TUs can be processed irrespective of code type.

In steps 210d and 220d, redundancy selection is performed. As stated before in connection with FIG. 1, a plurality of redundancy selectors may exist for each MQC channel. They are selectively used according to TU length and
 25 the present data rate. Redundancy selection is useful for HARQ II/III. In particular, different redundancy selection can be applied to a retransmitted TU from an initially transmitted TU. While four redundancy selectors are assigned to each MQC channel in FIG. 1, the number of the redundancy selectors per MQC channel is not limited to four.

In steps 210e and 220e, the lengths of the TUs are re-adjusted at an appropriate ratio. If two TUs each having 100 bits are input and QMs control the TUs to have 150 bits and 50 bits, respectively, the 150-bit TU becomes resistant to errors, and the 50-bit TU becomes vulnerable to errors. This QoS matching is carried out by puncturing and repetition.

Unlike puncturing and repetition in steps 210d and 220d, the total length of the TUs is constant before and after the QoS matching, to thereby ensure the QoS levels of media streams transmitted in a real physical radio channel environment.

In step 230, the QoS-matched TUs are serially concatenated by the serial concatenator 145. The channel interleaver 150 interleaves the serially concatenated sequence in step 232, and the MODEM 150 modulates and transmits the interleaved sequence in step 234. In step 236, it is determined whether the transmission is successful in an HARQ method or any other method. If the transmission is successful, scheduling is set for new data transmission in step 238. On the other hand, if the transmission has failed, the procedure returns to steps 210c and 220c.

20

Since the system of FIG. 1 has four MQC channels, up to four TUs can be transmitted at the same time. Then, a receiver transmits responses for the four TUs to the transmitter. If the first two TUs transmitted on two MQC channels have errors, they are re-processed in step 230. This occurs when the transmitter receives Nack signals for the two defective TUs from the receiver. When different channel coding is used for TU retransmission, the retransmission procedure starts with step 210c. If the channel coding for initial transmission is still used for the TU retransmission, the retransmission procedure starts with step 210d. That is, different channel coding or the same channel coding can be selected for retransmission in step 210d.

30

If a retransmission is requested, the present data rate should be considered. Therefore, a different puncturing and repetition pattern may be used from the initial transmission in step 210d. Also in step 210e, QoS
5 matching may be carried out in a different manner from the initial transmission.

If the TU retransmission is successful in step 236, which implies that an Ack signals have been received for the transmitted TUs, scheduling is performed according to a transmission scheme in step 238.

10

FIG. 3 is a functional block diagram illustrating transmission of TUs having different lengths on two MQC channels with specific numerical citations. Some of the functional blocks shown in FIG. 1 are illustrated in the right size for the TU lengths in FIG. 3. Referring to FIGs. 1, 2 and 3, transmission of two
15 application sources having different lengths according to the present invention will be described.

In step 300, two application source streams having different characteristics are input. A long data block is generated from application source
20 #1 and a short data block is generated from application source #2.

The application source streams are constructed into packets with different lengths in step 305. A packet can be formed on a bit basis or on a byte basis, but 192, 384, 768, 1536, and 3072 bits are given as available packet
25 lengths in the present invention. If source data is less than 192 bits, it is constructed to a 192-bit data block. The data blocks defined in step 305 may have different lengths according to their application sources. In the RLP layer, the data blocks can be re-segmented. For example, a 384-bit data block can be segmented into 192-bit data blocks according to the data rate of a physical layer.

30

The lengths of the data blocks defined in step 305 include CRC and tail bits. The pure payloads of the segmented data blocks after processing in the RLP layer are given as 1514 bits and 764 bits, respectively, and multiplexed in the MUX layer in step 310.

5

A 16-bit CRC and 8 tail bits are added to each payload in the MUX layer. The numbers of CRC and tail bits can be different according to the length of an input payload or transmission characteristics. In the present invention, a CRC is 16 bits in length and eight tails bits are used.

10

The data blocks after multiplexing form TU #1 and TU #2. In step 315, the 1536-bit TU and the 768-bit TU are channel-encoded using convolutional codes or turbo codes. The embodiment of the present invention is described in context of turbo codes having a code rate of 1/5.

15

After turbo coding with a code rate of 1/5, TU #1 and TU #2 have 7680 bits and 3840 bits, respectively in step 320. The TUs are subjected to redundancy selection in step 325 or 330. The redundancy selection is carried out according to the data rate provided by the physical layer, that is, a data rate
20 determined by a DRQ (Data Rate Request) transmitted from a mobile station to a base station. A detailed description of DRQ will be avoided here because it is beyond the scope of the present invention.

Repetition and puncturing occur in step 325 and 330, respectively. If
25 repetition is applied according to the determined data rate, TU #1 is repeated to have additional N bits and the TU #2 is repeated to have additional M bits. In the case of puncturing, A bits and B bits are punctured from the TUs of application sources #1 and #2, respectively. While not shown in steps 325 and 330, it can be contemplated that the TU of application source #1 is punctured and
30 the TU of application source #2 is repeated, or vice versa.

In steps 340, 345, 350, TU #1 and TU #2 are QoS-matched and serially concatenated. The QMs control the bit numbers of the input TUs at an appropriate ratio. Before and after QoS matching, the sum of the bits of the TUs is the same. QoS matching is carried out by puncturing and repetition in a different manner for a different purpose from the puncturing and repetition of steps 325 and 330. After QoS matching, the number of bits to be serially concatenated is constant all the time because the serially concatenated data is input to the channel interleaver. However, the size of the interleaver may be changed according to the bit number of the input TUs. In the present invention, it is assumed that the channel interleaver size is fixed as in step 330. The change of the interleaver size may occur in step 330 where the two TUs are punctured. If they are QoS-matched one to one, there are no bits to add or to eliminate. Thus, the channel interleaver size must be changed.

15

The one to one QM occurs in step 340. $7680\text{bits} + N\text{ bits (TU \#1)}$ and $3840\text{ bits} + M\text{ bits (TU \#2)}$ of step 325 and $7680\text{bits} - A\text{ bits (TU \#1)}$ and $3840\text{ bits} - B\text{ bits (TU \#2)}$ of step 330 are maintained intact in QoS matching.

20 TU #1 is punctured and TU #2 is repeated for QoS matching in step 345. The number of punctured bits in TU #1 is equal to that of repeated bits in TU #2.

On the contrary, TU #1 is repeated and TU #2 is punctured in step 350.

25 In step 360, the channel interleaver 150 interleaves the serially concatenated stream to reduce burst errors during radio transmission and transmits the data in transmission slots of a physical channel after modulation. The above QoS matching is performed to reduce an error rate when data requesting different QoS levels according to their application sources should be

transmitted wirelessly.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating data transmission on MQC channels according to another embodiment of the present invention.

5

In step 400, inter-media streams are generated from multiple application sources or an intra-media stream is generated from one application source. Two streams with different characteristics will be taken as an example in the present invention irrespective of inter-media or intra-media.

10

According to the characteristics of application sources, data generated in step 400 may have different lengths. For example, data blocks having a variety of data rates can be generated from a VBR video service. Data such as a TCP Ack/Nack signal has about 320 bits. Therefore, data generated from application
15 sources have a variable length and the length of a data block may vary on a bit basis or on a byte basis according to source characteristics. In general, data needs to be packed on a predetermined bit basis for reliable transmission in a mobile communication system.

20 In step 405, data generated in step 400 are packed in data blocks of predetermined lengths, for example, 192, 384, 768, 1536 or 3072 bits. If the generated data has 190 bits, it is packed to a 192-bit data block. If the data has more than 3072 bits, it is segmented into 3072-bit data blocks. Therefore, data blocks of lengths among the above five lengths are stored in buffers in step 405.
25 If 250-bit data is generated, it is packed to a 384-bit data block or two 192-bit data blocks.

In step 410, the data rate of a physical channel is controlled. An appropriate TU length must be selected according to the data rate. As a matter
30 of fact, the TU length is the length of data transmittable in a time slot. The data

rate is determined based on a carrier-to-interference (C/I) transmitted from a mobile station to a base station. That is, the mobile station reports a data rate available for data reception to the base station and then the base station transmits data at the data rate. A data rate controller 411 serves to determine the data rate
5 and reports it to the RLP layer. The determined data rate is the present available data rate.

In step 415, the data blocks are segmented or bypassed based on the data rate. If a data block is long for the data rate, the data block is segmented. For
10 example, if a transmittable data block length is 768 bits and a data block from an application source is 1536 bits, the RLP layer segments the 1536-bit data block and transmits two 768-bit data blocks. On the other hand, if data blocks from two application sources are 768 bits long and the length of a data block transmittable at the present data rate is 1536 bits, the two data blocks are
15 transmitted without segmentation. RLP instances segment the data blocks to appropriate sizes according to the data rate. That is, the RLP instances construct TUs of a variable length or transmit the data blocks generated in the upper layer without segmentation. The RLP instances transmit the data blocks from the application sources within a range of the sum of data block lengths
20 determined by the data rate. As described before, the data blocks transmitted at the same time may differ in length. Accordingly, TUs having different lengths are generated from data blocks from different sources.

In step 415, the data blocks are switched to corresponding MQCs in the
25 MUX 115. Step 420 is performed on the MQC channels as described with reference to FIG. 1.

To implement the system having a variable length-MQC structure of the present invention, a base station must transmit particular information to the
30 mobile station. Ten bits are needed to deliver the information: 2 bits to

represent four MQC channels, 5 bits to represent a QMI (Quality Matching Indicator) for QM, and 3 bits to notify the length of a TU transmitted on each channel. The information may be multiplexed in the preamble of forward transmission data, or can be transmitted on a control channel to the mobile
5 station. The transmission method of the information will not be described herein.

While the invention has been shown and described with reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in
10 the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

[EFFECT OF THE INVENTION]

15

As described above, the protocol structure of the present invention enables efficient provision of data service and provision of multimedia service. Furthermore, high rate data transmission is ensured and a high throughput can be achieved during data transmission.

20

[CLAIMS]

1. An apparatus for providing a multimedia data service in a wireless system, the apparatus comprising:

5 a data block processing module for processing data of received application sources to data based on a packet unit when the application sources to be transmitted are received;

 a radio link protocol (RLP) module for segmenting and outputting data input thereto from the data block processing module according to a data
10 transmission rate determined in a physical layer;

 a multiplexer (MUX) for building the data, which are input from the radio link protocol (RLP) module, into data based on a transport unit to be assembled, mapping the input data to a multiple quality control (MQC) channel according to transmission priority levels, and outputting the data;

15 multiple quality control (MQC) channels for performing quality control matching for the data based on the transport unit input from the multiplexer by combining the data with error recovery bits and coding, puncturing, and repeating the data;

 a serial concatenator for serially concatenating output data of each
20 multiple quality control channel; and

 a transmitter for outputting a signal by interleaving and modulating an output of the serial concatenator such that the signal is adapted to be transmitted under a wireless environment.

25 2. The apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein each of the multiple quality control channels comprises:

 an error recovery bit combiner for combining data with the error recovery bits to be output;

 a channel coder for coding and outputting data combined with the error
30 recovery bits;

a redundancy selector for performing puncturing and repetition with respect to the channel-coded data to be output; and

a quality control matching module for mapping and outputting data according to transmission quality.

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3. The apparatus as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the radio link protocol (RLP) module has 1:1 mapping with the input application sources.

4. The apparatus as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the radio link
10 protocol (RLP) module manages sequence numbers of the input application sources and performs scheduling with respect to the application sources, the application sources being built in one format.

5. An apparatus for providing a multimedia data service in a wireless
15 system, the apparatus comprising:

a data block processing module for processing data of received application sources to data based on a packet unit when the application sources to be transmitted are received;

a radio link protocol (RLP) module for segmenting and outputting data
20 input from the data block processing module according to a data transmission rate determined in a physical layer;

a multiplexer (MUX) for building the data, which are input from the radio link protocol (RLP) module, into data based on a transport unit to be assembled, mapping the input data to a multiple quality control (MQC) channel
25 according to transmission priority levels, and outputting the data;

multiple quality control (MQC) channels achieving quality control matching with respect to the transport unit data input thereto from the multiplexer through combining error recovery bits while coding, puncturing, and repeating the transport unit data, and retransmitting only the transport unit data
30 when retransmission for the transport unit data is requested;

a serial concatenator for serially concatenating output data of each multiple quality control channel; and

a transmitter for outputting a signal by interleaving and modulating an output of the serial concatenator such that the signal is adapted to be transmitted
5 under a wireless environment.

6. The apparatus as claimed in claim 5, wherein, when it is requested that the transport unit is retransmitted at a transmission rate different from a previous transmission rate, the multiple quality control (MQC) channel performs
10 puncturing and repetition with respect to the transport unit.

7. The apparatus as claimed in claim 5, wherein, when it is requested that the transport unit is retransmitted at a transmission rate different from a previous transmission rate, the multiple quality control (MQC) channel combines error
15 recovery bits with the transport unit and performs puncturing and repetition with respect to the transport unit.

8. The apparatus as claimed in claim 5, 6, or 7, wherein each of the multiple quality control channels comprises:

20 an error recovery bit combiner for combining data with error recovery bits to be output;

a channel coder for coding and outputting the data combined with the error recovery bits;

a redundancy selector for performing puncturing and repetition with
25 respect to the channel-coded data to be output; and

a quality control matching module for mapping and outputting data according to transmission quality.

9. The apparatus as claimed in claim 8, wherein the radio link protocol
30 (RLP) module has 1:1 mapping with the input application sources.

10. The apparatus as claimed in claim 8, wherein the radio link protocol (RLP) module manages sequence numbers of the input application sources and performs scheduling with respect to the input application sources, the application
5 sources being built in one format.

11. A method for providing a multimedia data service in a wireless system, the method comprising the steps of:

determining if application service data in multiple streams are intra-
10 media data when receiving the application service data;

classifying the application service data according to streams and dividing the application service data into data blocks according to transmission rates of the classified data if the application service data are the intra-media data;

adding error recovery bits to the divided data and performing puncturing
15 and repetition according to transmission rates and lengths of transport units;

performing quality matching for the data, which have undergone the puncturing and the repetition, based on quality classified according to a type of the data; and

converting the matched data into data for transmission and transmitting
20 the converted data to a physical channel.

12. The method as claimed in claim 11, further comprising the steps of:

performing puncturing and repetition for the transmitted transport unit and performing quality matching for the transmitted transport unit based on
25 quality classified according to types of the data to be transmitted when retransmission for the transmitted transport unit is requested; and

converting the matched data into data for retransmission and transmitting the converted data to a physical channel.

30 13. A method for providing a multimedia data service in a wireless

system, the method comprising the steps of:

determining if application service data in multiple streams are intra-media data when the application service data are input;

dividing the application service data into data blocks according to service
5 types and transmission rates in a physical layer when the application service data are not the intra-media data;

adding error recovery bits to the divided data and performing puncturing and repetition for the divided data according to the transmission rates and lengths of transport units;

10 performing quality matching for the data, which have undergone the puncturing and the repetition, based on classified quality according to a type of the data; and

converting the matched data into data for transmission and transmitting the converted data to a physical channel.

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14. The method as claimed in claim 13, further comprising the steps of:

performing puncturing and repetition for the transmitted transport unit and performing quality matching for the transmitted transport unit based on quality classified according to types of the data to be transmitted when

20 retransmission for the transmitted transport unit is requested; and

converting the matched data into data for retransmission and transmitting the converted data to a physical channel.

ABSTRACT

There is provided a system architecture for ensuring QoS levels to different inter-media streams or the media streams of an intra-media stream. In
5 such a system, an RLP layer classifies transmission data streams by priority level and separates each transmission data stream into data streams of predetermined lengths according to the characteristics of the data streams. A MUX layer segments the separated data streams according to a data rate. A plurality of MQC channels encode the segmented data at a predetermined code rate, repeat
10 code symbol sequences with higher priority levels, and puncture code symbol sequences with lower priority levels. A serial concatenator serially concatenates the repeated and punctured code symbol sequences.

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